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Monotelechelic Poly(oxa)norbornenes by Ring-Opening Metathesis Polymerization using Direct End-Capping and Cross Metathesis

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Abstract

Two different methodologies for the synthesis of monotelechelic poly(oxa)norbornenes prepared by living ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) are presented. The first method, termed direct end-capping, is carried out by adding an internal *cis*-olefin terminating agent (TA) to the reaction mixture immediately after the completion of the living ROMP reaction. The second method relies on cross metathesis (CM) between a methylene-terminated poly(oxa)norbornene and a *cis*-olefin TA mediated by the ruthenium olefin metathesis catalyst (H₂IMes)(Cl)₂Ru(CH-*o*-OiPrC₆H₄) (H₂IMes = 1,3-dimesitylimidazolidine-2-ylidene). TAs containing various functional groups, including alcohols, acetates, bromides, α -bromoesters, thioacetates, N-hydroxysuccinimidyl esters and Boc-amines, as well as fluorescein and biotin groups, were synthesized and tested. The direct end-capping method typically resulted in >90% end-functionalization efficiency, while the CM method was nearly as effective for TAs without polar functional groups or significant steric bulk. End-functionalization efficiency values were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

Introduction

Ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) has become a widely used method for the synthesis of both industrially relevant and academically interesting polymers.¹ Among the many types of interesting polymer architectures accessible by ROMP are block,² hyperbranched,³ dendronized,⁴ brush,⁵ and cyclic polymers.^{6,4c} Many of these architectures can be produced with a high degree of molecular weight control and with narrow polydispersities. Control of both polymer architecture and molecular weight is a result of developments in olefin metathesis catalyst design, using mainly ruthenium and molybdenum catalysts.⁷ With the wide variety of polymers that olefin metathesis catalysts have enabled, it is remarkable that narrow polydispersity, monotelechelic ROMP polymers remain difficult to prepare.

Telechelic polymers are linear polymers in which a desired functionality is placed at one (monotelechelic) or both (ditelechelic) of the chain ends.⁸ Functionalized chain ends can then be used for a number of applications, including growing another polymer block using a different polymerization mechanism,⁹ attaching biomolecules,¹⁰ or cyclizing to form cyclic polymers.¹¹ A number of strategies for making low polydispersity, monotelechelic ROMP polymers have been employed to produce hybrid block copolymers,¹² fluorescent polymers¹³ and graft polymers.¹⁴ However, the synthetic methods currently available for producing narrow

polydispersity, monotelechelic ROMP polymers all either result in less than quantitative end-capping or are limited in the types of functional groups that can be appended to the chain end.

Ditelechelic ROMP polymers are traditionally synthesized by reacting a small, strained olefin such as norbornene or cyclooctene with an internal olefin chain transfer agent (CTA) in the presence of an olefin metathesis catalyst.¹⁵ At thermodynamic equilibrium, every CTA molecule is incorporated into the polymer chain, and the molecular weight is controlled by controlling the monomer to CTA molar ratio. The resulting polymers have high degrees of chain-end functionality, but because the polymerization mechanism is dominated by chain transfer, the products have polydispersity indexes (PDIs) of around 2.0. High PDIs are acceptable for many purposes, but low PDIs are required for several applications, such as when specific morphologies of block copolymers are desired. Additionally, this method is incapable of placing the desired functionality only at one end of the polymer.

Methods for synthesizing low PDI, telechelic ROMP polymers have been developed by several groups over the past decade. The custom initiator method is one such process, by which a ROMP initiator is synthesized and isolated and then used to initiate polymerization, forming a monotelechelic polymer.^{13,16} The custom initiator method can be effective, but it has the drawback that a new catalyst must be made for each new chain-end functionality. Synthesis of new olefin metathesis catalysts can be difficult and low yielding, especially when complex functionality is desired. In a different strategy, custom terminating agents have been used to produce monotelechelic ROMP polymers.^{16c,17} In the case of ruthenium-mediated ROMP, functionalized vinyl ethers are most commonly used to simultaneously end-cap a growing polymer chain and deactivate the metathesis catalyst. Typically end-capping is not complete with functionalized vinyl ethers, as we have shown previously.^{12f} Other terminating agents include acrylates,¹⁸ as well as vinyl lactones and vinyl carbonates.¹⁹ Aldehydes can be used very effectively as terminators in molybdenum-mediated ROMP,^{12d,20} but the lack of air, moisture, and functional group tolerance of molybdenum metathesis catalysts limits this process to polymers with minimal functionality. Another more recent end-functionalization strategy is the sacrificial monomer method.²¹ The sacrificial monomer method requires the synthesis of a block copolymer with one block comprised of the desired monomer and the other block comprised of a readily degradable monomer. Subsequent degradation of the sacrificial block yields an ω -end-functionalized polymer. The sacrificial monomer method is quite effective, but it is limited to only a few functional groups, all of which must be further derivatized after polymerization to add any additional functionality.

We recently described a direct method of monotelechelic ROMP polymer synthesis utilizing an internal *cis*-olefin as a terminating agent (TA).^{12f} Because the backbone olefins of substituted poly(oxa)norbornenes are too sterically hindered to undergo metathesis, the TA adds only to the ω -end of the polymer. Any further metathesis reactions are degenerate. Using a TA containing α -bromoester groups, we observed complete end-capping to form a low polydispersity, monotelechelic polymer with an α -bromoester group. Subsequent atom-transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) using the end-capped polynorbornene as a macroinitiator showed a complete shift in the GPC peaks from homopolymer to block copolymer, indicating that end-capping was quantitative and occurred only on the ω end of the polymer. We also recently reported an extension of this method to α,ω -end-functionalized polymers by reacting the catalyst with the desired symmetrical *cis*-olefin before addition of monomer.²² Now we report on the development of this direct end-capping method to include other functional groups. In addition, we describe a post-polymerization method of end-functionalization of the ω -end of ROMP polymers using cross metathesis.

Results and Discussion

Recently, pyridine-containing ruthenium olefin metathesis catalysts **1** and **2** (Figure 1) have found use as mediators of ROMP due to their fast-initiation rates and high functional group tolerance.^{2d,17c,23} Catalysts **1** and **2** have been shown to effect the living ROMP of a wide variety of strained cyclic olefin monomers, including many with high levels of functionality, such as saccharides,^{23b,24} peptides,²⁵ and charged groups.^{23d,26} Our lab currently uses catalyst **1** for most living ROMP reactions because it initiates quickly enough to afford low polydispersity polymers while maintaining longer benchtop stability than catalyst **2**. *tert*-Butyl ester norbornene imide (tBENI) (**4**), was selected as the monomer in this study because of the ease of synthesizing large quantities of the material in high purity (Figure 2). Monomer **5**, N-methyloxanorbornene imide (NMONI) was also used in this work in cases where peak overlap prevented accurate end-group quantification by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

We first sought to examine the substrate scope of our previously-developed method of end-capping polynorbornenes, which requires adding a symmetrical *cis*-olefin TA to the reaction mixture after the completion of a living ROMP reaction. To this end, we synthesized several new, symmetrical *cis*-olefin terminating agents. The end-capping of a ROMP polymer chain can be thought of as a single-turnover cross metathesis (CM) reaction between the active metal center on the end of the polymer chain and the TA. Previous work from our group on cross metathesis indicates that unhindered, electron-rich olefins are reactive cross metathesis substrates, as are many olefins with allylic substitution.²⁷ All new TAs were designed with these criteria in mind. In addition, TAs **6** and **7** (Figure 2), which are known to be active cross metathesis substrates, were included in this study.

TA Syntheses

To quickly synthesize a variety of TAs with varying functionality, we began with previously reported epoxide **8**.²⁸ Oxidation of **8** using periodic acid afforded dial **9**, which was further oxidized using Jones reagent to diacid **10**. Diacid **10** was derivatized to NHS ester-containing TA **11** by an EDC coupling reaction to enable amine conjugation to a polynorbornene terminus. Reduction of dial **9** to diol **12** was accomplished using NaBH₄. Diol **12** was then converted to dibromide **13**, with potential use in copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition when converted to the azide after end-capping, a process that has been demonstrated using a similar TA.²⁹ A diazide TA was also synthesized from dibromide **13**, but it was found to quickly deactivate the metathesis catalyst. Finally, dibromide **13** was converted to dithioacetate **14** using potassium thioacetate. Removal of the acetate groups using LiAlH₄ to afford a dithiol was successful, but the resulting TA appeared to be incompatible with the metathesis catalyst.

In order to incorporate olefins with allylic substitution into this study, we also synthesized a Bocamine-containing TA (**15**) by the reaction of 1,4-dichloro-*cis*-2-butene with Boc-tyramine (Scheme 2). Removal of the Boc-groups using trifluoroacetic acid afforded diamine **16**. Coupling of diamine **16** with biotin using EDC afforded the biotin-containing TA, **17**. Biotin end-capped polynorbornenes have been reported once before using 30 equiv of a functionalized vinyl ether;^{10a} a method that requires less of the expensive and difficult to remove biotin terminating agent could be useful for biological applications of ROMP polymers. A fluorescein-containing TA (**18**) was also synthesized from diamine **16** by addition of fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC). With a set of symmetrical *cis*-olefins with varied functionality in hand, we set out to examine their reactivity in end-functionalization reactions.

End functionalization by direct end-capping

Using our previously described method,^{12f} end-capping of P(tBENI) or P(NMONI) chains with TAs **6**, **7**, **9**, **11-15**, **17** and **18** was carried out (Scheme 3). Briefly, a solution of catalyst

1 was injected into a rapidly stirring vial of monomer **4** (25 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ under argon on the benchtop. After three minutes, the desired TA (5 equiv) was added as a solution in CH₂Cl₂ or MeOH (for TAs **17** and **18**). Biotin-containing TA **17** was not soluble in MeOH at the concentrations used, so it was added as a slurry. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under argon for an additional 6 h, at which point ethyl vinyl ether was added to quench the reaction. The polymer products were isolated in high purity and yield in most cases by precipitation of the reaction mixture into a large volume of diethyl ether/hexanes (or isopropanol/hexanes) (1:1), followed by filtration and washing with diethyl ether. In cases where the TA was not soluble in the precipitation solvent mixture, the precipitated polymer products were further purified by dialyzing the reaction mixture against DMSO or DMF and then H₂O, followed by lyophilization. NMR spectroscopy was used to confirm complete removal of the excess TA. Carboxylic acid-containing TA **10** and primary amine-containing TA **16** were found to deactivate the catalyst, presumably due to coordination to the metal center. All polymers were characterized by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) and showed the expected narrow polydispersity and molecular weights of approximately 7000 Daltons.

¹H NMR spectroscopy was used to evaluate the percentage of end-capping by comparing the integral values of the phenyl end groups derived from catalyst **1** with the integral values of the appended functional group. A relaxation delay of 10 s was used to ensure precise integral values, and NMR spectra were taken on a 500 MHz spectrometer for a high level of resolution. The results, summarized in Table 1, show that most TAs are capable of near-quantitative end-capping. Notably, FITC-containing TA **18** showed a high degree of end-capping, providing a simple, direct method to fluorescent, monotelechelic polynorbornenes. Biotin-containing TA **17**, which is only sparingly soluble in CH₂Cl₂/MeOH mixtures, reached 93% end-capping efficiency, indicating that the direct end-capping methodology is sufficiently robust to compensate for poorly soluble TAs.

To synthesize an amine-terminated polynorbornene, polymer **26** was treated with trifluoroacetic acid in CH₂Cl₂ to remove the Boc protecting group as well as the *tert*-butyl ester groups on the repeating units (Scheme 4). ¹H NMR spectroscopy showed complete removal of both the Boc and the *tert*-butyl ester groups, affording amine-terminated poly(carboxymethylene norbornene imide) (P(CMNI)) **29**. This simple route to amine-terminated ROMP polymers may prove useful for appending biomolecules or other large groups to polymer termini using standard amine-carboxylic acid coupling chemistry.

End-functionalization using CM

As an alternative to direct end-capping, we sought to develop a post-polymerization method for the synthesis of monotelechelic poly(oxa)norbornenes. Post-polymerization end-functionalization would provide an alternative route to monotelechelic polynorbornenes that might be useful in cases where direct end-capping is not feasible due to solubility or other concerns. Noting that most ROMP reactions are quenched with ethyl vinyl ether, we thought CM would be an effective end-capping reaction. Uses of CM in polymer synthesis remain almost exclusively limited to acyclic-diene metathesis polymerization (ADMET).^{1a} Considering the capability of CM to make highly-functional olefins in small molecules, we sought to extend the use of CM in polymer synthesis to polymer end-functionalization.

Previous studies in our group have shown that CM between a terminal olefin and a disubstituted olefin is a highly effective method for olefin homologation and functionalization.³⁰ In fact, CM between a terminal olefin and an internal, disubstituted olefin is considerably more effective than CM between two terminal olefins. This result is attributed to the greater stability of a propagating ruthenium alkylidene versus a propagating ruthenium methyldene.³¹ In a CM reaction between a terminal olefin and a disubstituted olefin, the propagating ruthenium

alkylidene is greatly favored over the methylidene. The TAs described earlier in this study represent a group of internal olefins that would be expected to perform well in CM and showed high reactivity in direct end-capping. We used these same TAs in the CM portion of this study for the sake of convenience and to compare the efficiencies of the two methods, but it should be noted that *trans*-olefins or mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-olefins would be expected to perform similarly because in CM *cis*-olefins are often quickly isomerized to their *trans* forms, indicating that the initial stereochemistry of the olefin is irrelevant.

To prepare an olefin-terminated polymer to act as the terminal olefin cross partner, the ROMP of monomer **4** was again carried out using catalyst **1** (Scheme 5). P(tBENI) polymer **30** was prepared by injecting catalyst **1** from a stock solution into a vigorously stirring solution of monomer **4** (25 equiv). After 3 min polymerization was terminated using ethyl vinyl ether to end-cap the polymer with a methylene end group. Polymer **30** showed the low PDI and controllable molecular weight expected from catalyst **1**. As noted earlier, previous work from our group has indicated that end-capping using vinyl ethers does not result in 100% end-capping with a terminal olefin.^{12f} The remaining end groups are believed to be vinyl ethers derived from ethyl vinyl ether termination. We assumed that the vinyl ether-capped portion of polymer **30**, which is not visible by ¹H NMR spectroscopy due to overlapping signals with backbone protons, would also be active in CM when run at the temperatures and with catalyst loadings described here.

We chose to use the chelating-ether ruthenium olefin metathesis catalyst (H₂IMes)(Cl)₂Ru(CH-*o*-OiPrC₆H₄) (H₂IMes = 1,3-dimesitylimidazolidine-2-ylidene) (**3**) in this study due to its longer lifetime and higher efficiency in CM than catalysts **1** and **2**. A solvent screen showed that toluene was the best solvent for this reaction, with common metathesis solvents THF and CH₂Cl₂ performing considerably worse. The optimal temperature was found to be 40 °C, at which the reaction was complete in 12 h and there was no substantial loss of the phenyl end group on the α end of the polymer. Higher temperatures led to some cross metathesis of the phenyl-norbornenyl internal olefin. Under no circumstances, including higher temperatures, higher catalyst loadings and longer reaction times, was there any indication that the backbone norbornenyl-norbornenyl olefins underwent metathesis, as indicated by GPC before and after CM. Additionally, our group previously reported that CM between two methylene-capped polymer chains can be used dimerize the polymer;³² we observed no polymer-polymer CM when TA was present.

Using the optimized conditions of catalyst **3** (50 mol% relative to polymer) in toluene at 40 °C for 12 h with 5 equiv of TA, we examined the CM of polymers **19** and **20** on TAs **6**, **7**, **9**, **11-15**, **17** and **18** (Scheme 6). All reactions were run under argon on the benchtop, and end-capping reactions using **17** and **18** were run in 4:1 toluene/methanol to aid in solubility. The polymer products were isolated using the same procedures as described in the direct end-capping section. The results from the CM reactions are summarized in Table 2. TAs **6**, **7**, **13** and **15** showed high degrees of end-capping efficiency (>85%), as was seen using the direct end-capping method, indicating that polymer end-functionalization using the CM method is highly efficient when sterically unencumbered TAs and TAs without polar functionalities are used. TAs containing polar functional groups were generally less effective, with dial TA **9** and diol TA **12** showing only 36 and 60 % end-functionalization efficiency, respectively. The polar functional groups on TAs **9**, **11** and **12** may limit the efficiency of CM only for these particular TAs due to coordination of the Lewis basic functionality to the metal center after the initial metathesis event, but further studies on TAs with longer spacer groups between the olefin and the functional group are warranted.

We attribute the higher efficiency of the direct end-capping method compared with the CM method to the necessity for only a single metathesis turnover in the case of direct end-capping.

In the case of CM, several metathesis steps need to occur to effect end-functionalization, including reaction of the TA with the catalyst, reaction of the functionalized catalyst with the polymer chain end, and productive metathesis to release the catalyst and functionalized polymer. A low concentration of polymer chain ends is also expected to limit the effectiveness of the CM method. However, while generally not as effective as the direct end-capping method, the CM method may prove useful in cases where a TA is not soluble in CH_2Cl_2 or in cases where the study of a single batch of polymer with varying end groups is needed. Moreover, this method facilitates the synthesis and use of poly(oxa)norbornenes as pivotal macromolecular building blocks which can be prepared on large scale, stored indefinitely, and then functionalized as desired. Additionally, it should be noted that this methodology is not limited to polynorbornenes; theoretically CM would be capable of end-functionalizing many olefin-terminated polymers.

Conclusions

We have presented two methods for the end-functionalization of poly(oxa)norbornenes to afford monotelechelic ROMP polymers. The direct end-capping method involves a single metathesis turnover between the ruthenium metal center on a living polymer chain and an internal olefin TA. This method was found to be highly effective for a wide variety of TAs, including fluorescein and biotin-containing TAs, demonstrating the versatility of this approach. We expect that the direct end-capping methodology will find use in a variety of areas, including bioconjugation, surface attachment, and in the synthesis of mechanistically incompatible block copolymers. The CM method is a two-step procedure requiring termination of ROMP with ethyl vinyl ether, followed by cross metathesis of the methylene-capped polymer with an internal olefin TA. Though generally less effective than direct end-capping, end-functionalization by CM may also find use in cases where direct end-capping is not feasible or with olefin-terminated polymers made by methods other than ROMP.

Experimental Section

General Information

NMR spectra of small molecules were measured in CDCl_3 on Varian Mercury 300 MHz spectrometers unless otherwise noted. NMR spectra of polymers were measured on Varian Inova 500 or 600 MHz spectrometers with a relaxation delay of 10 s in CD_2Cl_2 unless otherwise noted. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to proteosolvent resonances. Flash column chromatography of organic compounds was performed using silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). High-resolution mass spectra (EI and FAB) were provided by California Institute of Technology Mass Spectrometry Facility. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was carried out in THF on two PLgel 10 μm mixed-B LS columns (Polymer Labs) connected in series with a DAWN EOS multiangle laser light scattering (MALLS) detector and an Optilab DSP differential refractometer (both from Wyatt Technology). No calibration standards were used, and the dn/dc values used were 0.109 for tBENI polymers and 0.135 for NMONI polymers, as calculated by averaging several runs assuming 100% mass elution from the columns.

Materials

CH_2Cl_2 , Et_2O and toluene were purified by passage through solvent purification columns and degassed.³³ MeOH was dried over Mg and distilled. Anhydrous DMF was obtained from Acros Chemical Company and used as received. $(\text{H}_2\text{IMes})(\text{PCy}_3)(\text{Cl})_2\text{RuCHPh}$ and $(\text{H}_2\text{IMes})(\text{Cl})_2\text{RuCH}(o\text{-OiPrC}_6\text{H}_4)$ (**3**) were provided by Materia. $(\text{H}_2\text{IMes})(\text{pyr})_2(\text{Cl})_2\text{RuCHPh}$ (**1**) was prepared from $(\text{H}_2\text{IMes})(\text{PCy}_3)(\text{Cl})_2\text{RuCHPh}$ according to a literature procedure.³⁴ *tert*-Butyl ester norbornene imide (**4**) was prepared as described previously.^{12f} *cis*-2-Butene-1,4-diyl bis

(2-bromo-2-methylpropanoate) (**6**) was prepared similarly to a procedure described previously.^{12f} *cis*-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene was obtained from Aldrich Chemical Company and distilled prior to use. *cis*-1,2-Epoxy-5-cyclooctene (**8**) and *cis*-4-octene-1,8-diol (**12**) were prepared according to a literature procedure.²⁸ Deuterated solvents were obtained from Cambridge Isotope Labs. Dimethylaminopyridinium *p*-toluene sulfonate (DPTS) was prepared according to a literature procedure.³⁵ All other materials, including *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC) were obtained from Aldrich Chemical Company and used as received.

***cis*-4-Octene-1,8-dial (**9**)**

To a solution of *cis*-1,2-epoxy-5-cyclooctene (**8**) (1.00 g, 1 equiv) in *p*-dioxane (10 mL) at 0 °C was added periodic acid (2.12 g, 1.15 equiv) dropwise in 10 mL H₂O. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 2.5 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, and the residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation to afford **9** as a clear oil in 58% yield (650 mg). ¹H NMR: δ 2.38 (m, 4H), 2.56 (m, 4H), 5.28 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 9.76 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR: δ 201.99, 120.04, 43.69, 20.11. HRMS: calculated: 140.0837; found: 140.0832.

***cis*-4-Octene-1,8-dioic acid (**10**)**

To a solution of dial **9** (400 mg, 1 equiv) in acetone (20 mL) at 0 °C was added Jones reagent dropwise until the orange color persisted. The reaction mixture was then allowed to stir at room temperature. After 90 min the acetone was removed in vacuo and the green residue was taken up in H₂O (20 mL). The H₂O layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent in vacuo yielded a white powder that was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes to afford **10** as a white solid in 60% yield (293 mg). ¹H NMR (10% CD₃OD in CDCl₃): δ 2.30-2.39 (m, 8H), 4.96 (br s, 2H), 5.37 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR: δ 177.11, 129.12, 34.08, 22.75. HRMS: calculated: 172.0736; found: 172.0738.

***cis*-4-Octene-1,8-bis(*N*-hydroxysuccinimidyl) ester (**11**)**

An oven-dried, 2-necked, round-bottom flask under argon was charged with diacid **10** (100 mg, 1 equiv). CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added to the flask, followed by EDC (657 mg, 5.9 equiv) and DPTS (30 mg, 0.2 equiv). *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (348 mg, 5.2 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature. After 20 h H₂O (10 mL) was added, and the CH₂Cl₂ layer was separated off, washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. The crude product was purified by passage through a plug of silica (eluting with EtOAc) followed by recrystallization from toluene or toluene/hexanes to afford **11** as a white powder in 39% yield (84 mg). ¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆): δ 2.52 (m, 4H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 2.80-2.95 (m, 8H), 5.54 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (acetone-*d*₆): δ 170.59, 169.33, 129.63, 31.30, 26.34, 23.11. HRMS: calculated: 367.1141; found: 367.1139.

***cis*-4-Octene-1,8-dibromide (**13**)**

A round-bottom flask was charged with diol **7** (763 mg, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). CBr₄ (3.70 g, 2.1 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Once cool, PPh₃ (3.09 g, 2.2 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 16 h the solvent was removed in vacuo, affording a pale yellow oil. Hexanes (30 mL) was added, causing white solids to crash out. The suspension was stirred and sonicated, and the solids were filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, affording a pale yellow oil. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography (5% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield **13** as a clear oil in 78% yield (1.12 g). ¹H NMR: δ 1.86 (quintet, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 2.16 (m 4H),

3.35 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H), 5.33 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR: δ 129.43, 33.48, 32.68, 25.87. HRMS: calculated: 269.9442; found: 269.9473.

S,S'-*cis*-4-octene-1,8-diyl diethanethioate (**14**)

A round-bottom flask was charged with dibromide **13** (584 mg, 1 equiv) and DMF (10 mL). Potassium thioacetate (720 mg, 2.9 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was heated at 65 °C. After 30 min the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was taken up in CH_2Cl_2 and filtered, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (5% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield **14** as a pale orange oil in 79% yield (442 mg). ^1H NMR: δ 1.63 (quintet, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 2.12 (dd, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 5.7 Hz, 4H), 2.33 (s, 6H), 2.87 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 5.37 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR: δ 196.06, 129.61, 30.85, 29.57, 28.82, 26.52. HRMS(M+H): calculated: 261.0983; found: 261.0994.

Boc-amine-containing TA **15**

A round-bottom flask was charged with Boc-tyramine (2.30 g, 2.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (2.02 g, 3.3 equiv) and DMF (30 mL). 1,4-Dichloro-*cis*-2-butene (500 μL , 1 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C. After 3 h the solvent was removed in vacuo, and the residue was taken up in CH_2Cl_2 , washed with H_2O and brine, and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The product was purified by silica gel chromatography (2% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to yield **15** as a white powder in 45% yield (1.07 g). ^1H NMR: δ 1.43 (s, 18H), 2.73 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.33 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 4H), 5.93 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (m, 4H), 7.25 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR: δ 157.17, 156.03, 131.59, 129.92, 128.75, 114.90, 79.28, 64.34, 42.10, 35.44, 28.56. HRMS: calculated: 527.3121; found: 527.3115.

Amine-containing TA **16**

A round-bottom flask was charged with bis(Boc-amine) **15** (1.07 g, 1 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). TFA (1.5 mL, 10 equiv) was added, and the flask was capped with a septum with a needle through it. After 24 h the reaction was quenched with 5% aqueous NH_4OH and then diluted with H_2O (20 mL). The CH_2Cl_2 layer was removed, and the aqueous layer was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 15 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was removed in vacuo to afford **16** as a pale yellow oil in 98% yield (651 mg) in sufficient purity for future reactions. ^1H NMR: δ 2.66 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 4H), 2.89 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 4H), 4.63 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 4H), 5.90 (t, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (m, 4H), 7.09 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR: δ 156.98, 132.19, 129.89, 128.70, 114.79, 64.30, 43.58, 38.99. HRMS: calculated: 327.2073; found: 327.2067.

Biotin-containing TA **17**

An oven-dried, 2-necked, round-bottom flask under argon was charged with D-biotin (173 mg, 2.6 equiv). DMF (3 mL) was added, followed by EDC (160 mg, 3.1 equiv) and DPTS (15 mg, 0.2 equiv). Diamine **16** (88 mg, 1 equiv) was then added as a solution in DMF (3 mL). The colorless reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature under argon. After 40 h the DMF was removed in vacuo, and the residue was triturated with H_2O . Recrystallization of the crude product from toluene/MeOH (4:1) afforded a white powder in 45% yield (95 mg). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 1.20-1.59 (m, 12H), 2.01 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 2.53-2.63 (m, 6H), 2.77-2.83 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.08 (m, 4H), 3.15-3.22 (m, 4H), 4.08-4.11 (m, 4H), 4.26-4.30 (m, 2H), 4.65 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 4H), 5.81 (t, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.34 (s, 2H), 6.40 (s, 2H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.07 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.80 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 171.88, 162.70, 156.48, 131.69, 129.57, 128.46, 114.49, 63.77, 61.03, 59.18, 55.42, 40.29, 35.19, 34.34, 28.18, 28.04, 25.30. HRMS (M+H): calculated: 779.3625; found: 779.3629.

FITC-containing TA 18

An oven-dried, 2-necked, round-bottom flask under argon was charged with FITC (180 mg, 2.1 equiv). Diamine **10** (70 mg, 1 equiv) was then added in DMF (2 mL). The reaction vessel was covered with foil and allowed to stir at room temperature. After 16 h the solvent was removed in vacuo. The crude product was taken up in MeOH (1 mL) and precipitated into Et₂O (60 mL). The product was recovered by filtration to yield **12** as a bright orange powder in 80% yield (202 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 2.83 (s, 4H), 2.95 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 4H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 4H), 5.72 (t, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 2H), 6.48-7.09 (m, 22H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1.7 H, major isomer), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 0.3 H, minor isomer), 8.02 (s, 1.7 H, major isomer), 8.22 (s, 0.3 H, minor isomer). ¹³C NMR: δ 182.34, 171.05, 166.59, 164.82, 161.43, 158.48, 154.15, 149.63, 142.28, 141.92, 132.54, 131.96, 130.92, 130.36, 129.60, 129.07, 125.84, 119.35, 120.18, 116.24, 115.92, 113.74, 111.43, 103.57, 47.09. HRMS: calculated 1105.2788, found 1105.2795.

Typical synthesis of monotelechelic poly(oxa)norbornenes using the direct end-capping method

To a stirring solution of monomer (0.069 mmol, 25 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mL) under argon was added catalyst **1** (0.00275 mmol, 1 equiv) as a solution in CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 mL) quickly via syringe. After 3 min TA (0.0137 mmol, 5 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture as a solution in CH₂Cl₂ (or MeOH for TAs **17** and **18**) (0.2 mL). The vial was sealed under argon and stirred for 6 h, at which point ethyl vinyl ether (0.3 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was then precipitated into Et₂O/hexanes (1:1) (20 mL), and the products were recovered by filtration and dried under vacuum. Yields were typically > 90 %. In the case of TAs **17** and **18**, the reaction mixture was diluted with DMSO or DMF to 4 mL, and this solution was dialyzed against DMSO or DMF (8000 MWCO) for three days, followed by H₂O for one day. The aqueous polymer mixture was then lyophilized to afford the clean polymer product. Yields were typically 60-80 % in this case. Larger scale reactions using the direct end-capping method, as reported previously, show similar results.^{12f}

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂OAc by direct end-capping (19)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 4.51-4.58 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: *M*_n = 7400, *M*_w/*M*_n = 1.06.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂OC(O)C(CH₃)₂Br by direct end-capping (20)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 1.91 (s, 6H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 4.65-4.75 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: *M*_n = 8700, *M*_w/*M*_n = 1.02.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂C(O)H by direct end-capping (21)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H), 9.78 (s, 1H). GPC: *M*_n = 5300, *M*_w/*M*_n = 1.06.

P(NMONI)=CHCH₂CH₂C(O)NHS by direct end-capping (22)

¹H NMR: δ 2.76-2.85 (m, 4H), 2.90-3.00 (s, 3n H), 3.20-3.45 (s, 2n H), 4.30-4.60 (m, n H), 4.70-5.00 (m, n H), 5.70-6.10 (m, 2n H), 7.30-7.50 (m, 5H). GPC: *M*_n = 5600, *M*_w/*M*_n = 1.02.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂OH by direct end-capping (23)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 3.58-3.65 (m, 2H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 6600$, $M_w/M_n = 1.06$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂Br by direct end-capping (24)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 3.42-3.52 (m, 2H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 7400$, $M_w/M_n = 1.04$.

P(NMONI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂SAc by direct end-capping (25)

¹H NMR: δ 1.68-1.75 (m, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.90-3.00 (s, 3n H), 3.20-3.45 (s, 2n H), 4.30-4.60 (m, n H), 4.70-5.00 (m, n H), 5.70-6.10 (m, 2n H) 7.30-7.50 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 5200$, $M_w/M_n = 1.03$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NHBoc-C₆H₄ by direct end-capping (26)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 6.91-6.96 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.12-7.17 (m, 2H). GPC: $M_n = 5400$, $M_w/M_n = 1.06$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NHbiotin-C₆H₄ by direct end-capping (27)

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.82 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.78 (s, 1H). GPC: $M_n = 8600$, $M_w/M_n = 1.01$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NHFITC-C₆H₄ by direct end-capping (28)

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 6.48-6.80 (m, 10H), 6.85-7.00 (m, 2H), 7.10-8.30 (m, 8H). Note that because the peaks from the initiator-derived phenyl end group overlapped with the peaks of the terminating agent, the value for the end-functionalization efficiency in Table 1 was determined by comparing the initial monomer/catalyst ratio to the integral ratio of the backbone olefin protons at 5.40-5.80 ppm to the protons derived from the TA at 6.85-7.00 ppm. GPC: $M_n = 10000$, $M_w/M_n = 1.06$.

P(CMNI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NH₂-C₆H₄ (29)

Polymer **26** (37.5 mg, 1 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL), and trifluoroacetic acid (105 μL, 10 equiv relative to OtBu and NHBoc groups) was added. The vial was capped with a septum with a needle through it, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was then precipitated into a large volume of Et₂O/hexanes (1:1), and the polymer product was recovered by filtration (29.2 mg). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.40-1.60 (s, n H), 1.90-2.05 (s, n H), 2.60-2.70 (s, n H), 2.76 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.10 (m, 3n H), 3.90-4.05 (s, 2n H), 5.35-5.70 (m, 2n H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.42 (m, 5H), 12.80-13.20 (s, n H).

P(tBENI)=CH₂ (30)

To a stirring solution of monomer **4** (507 mg, 25 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) under argon was added catalyst **1** (53.2 mg, 1 equiv) as a solution in CH₂Cl₂ (0.3 mL) quickly via syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir under argon for 3 min, at which point ethyl vinyl ether (1 mL) was added. After an additional 10 min, the reaction mixture was precipitated into Et₂O/

hexanes (1:1) (200 mL). Polymer **19** was recovered by filtration as a light brown powder in 93% yield (480 mg). ^1H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.05-5.25 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H) 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 7500$, $M_w/M_n = 1.02$.

Typical synthesis of monotelechelic poly(oxa)norbornenes using CM

Methylene-terminated polymer **19** or **20** (0.00159 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in toluene (0.3 mL) in a septum-capped vial under argon. TA (0.00795 mmol, 5 equiv) was added as a solution in toluene or MeOH (for TAs **17** and **18**) (0.1 mL), and catalyst **3** (0.000795 mmol, 0.5 equiv) was added as a solution in toluene (0.1 mL). The vial was sealed under argon and allowed to stir for 12 h at 40 °C (or 60 °C for TAs **15**, **17** and **18**). Products were recovered using the same methods described for the direct end-capping procedure. Larger scale CM reactions (0.03 mmol in polymer) showed similar results.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂OAc by CM (31)

^1H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 4.51-4.58 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 7500$, $M_w/M_n = 1.03$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂OC(O)C(CH₃)₂Br (32)

^1H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 1.91 (s, 6H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 4.65-4.75 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H) 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 7300$, $M_w/M_n = 1.04$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂C(O)H by CM (33)

^1H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H), 9.78 (s, 1H). GPC: $M_n = 7200$, $M_w/M_n = 1.04$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂C(O)NHS by CM (34)

To minimize overlapping peaks in the NMR spectrum, the *tert*-butyl ester group was removed by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid as in polymer **29**. The product was characterized as P(CMNI)=CHCH₂CH₂C(O)NHS. ^1H NMR(DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.40-1.60 (s, n H), 1.90-2.05 (s, n H), 2.60-2.70 (s, n H), 2.80 (s, 2H), 2.90-3.10 (m, 3n H), 3.90-4.05 (s, 2n H), 5.35-5.70 (m, 2n H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.42 (m, 5H), 12.80-13.20 (s, n H). GPC was not performed due to low solubility in THF.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂OH by CM (35)

^1H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 3.58-3.65 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 7100$, $M_w/M_n = 1.08$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂Br by CM (36)

^1H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 3.42-3.52 (m, 2H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H). GPC: $M_n = 7600$, $M_w/M_n = 1.03$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂SAc by CM (37)

To minimize overlapping peaks in the NMR spectrum, the *tert*-butyl ester group was removed by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid as in polymer **29**. The product was characterized as P(CMNI)=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂SAc. ^1H NMR(DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.40-1.60 (s, n H), 1.90-2.05 (s, n H),

2.32 (s, 3H) 2.60-2.70 (s, n H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.10 (m, 3n H), 3.90-4.05 (s, 2n H), 5.35-5.70 (m, 2n H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.42 (m, 5H), 12.80-13.20 (s, n H). GPC was not performed due to low solubility in THF.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NHBoc-C₆H₄ by CM (38)

¹H NMR: δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 6.91-6.96 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.12-7.17 (m, 2H). GPC: $M_n = 6900$, $M_w/M_n = 1.04$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NHbiotin-C₆H₄ by CM (39)

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 2.00-2.30 (m, n H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.82 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.78 (s, 1H). GPC: $M_n = 8000$, $M_w/M_n = 1.02$.

P(tBENI)=CHCH₂O-*p*-CH₂CH₂NHFITC-C₆H₄ by CM (40)

¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 10n H), 1.90-2.10 (m, n H), 2.60-3.40 (m, 4n H), 4.00-4.20 (br s, 2n H), 5.40-5.80 (d, 2n H), 6.48-6.80 (m, 10H), 6.85-7.00 (m, 2H), 7.10-8.30 (m, 8H). Note that because the peaks from the initiator-derived phenyl end group overlapped with the peaks of the terminating agent, the value for the end-functionalization efficiency in Table 1 was determined by comparing the initial monomer/catalyst ratio to the integral ratio of the backbone olefin protons at 5.40-5.80 ppm to the protons derived from the TA at 6.85-7.00 ppm. GPC: $M_n = 10000$, $M_w/M_n = 1.06$.

Acknowledgments

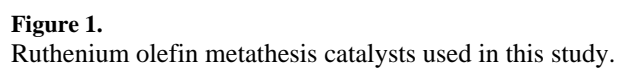
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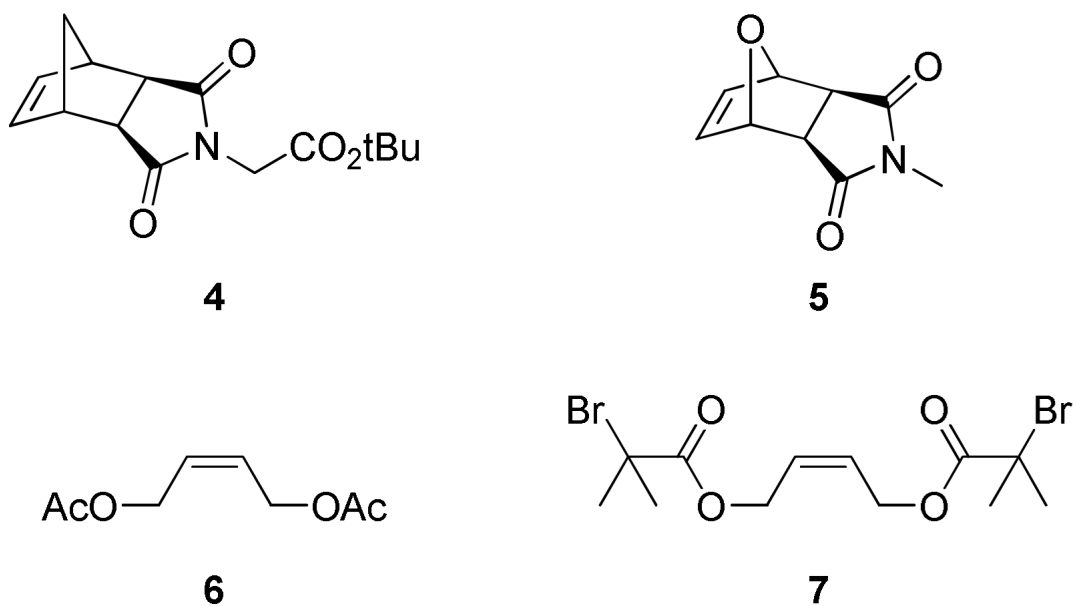
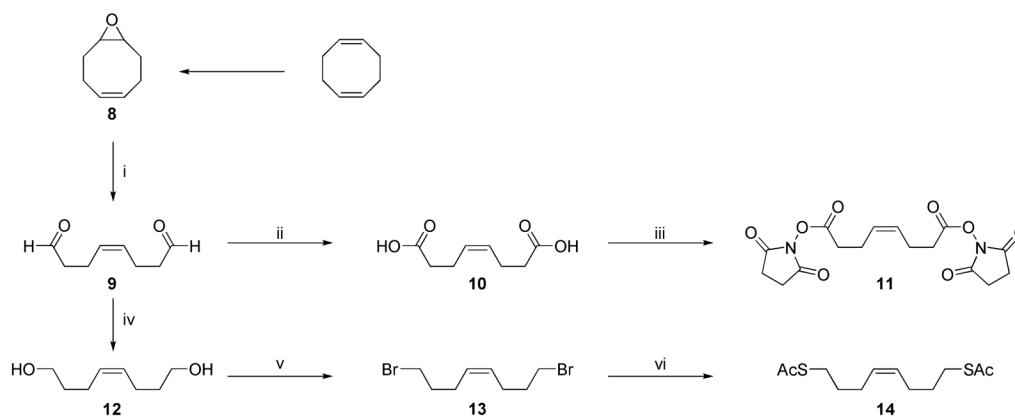
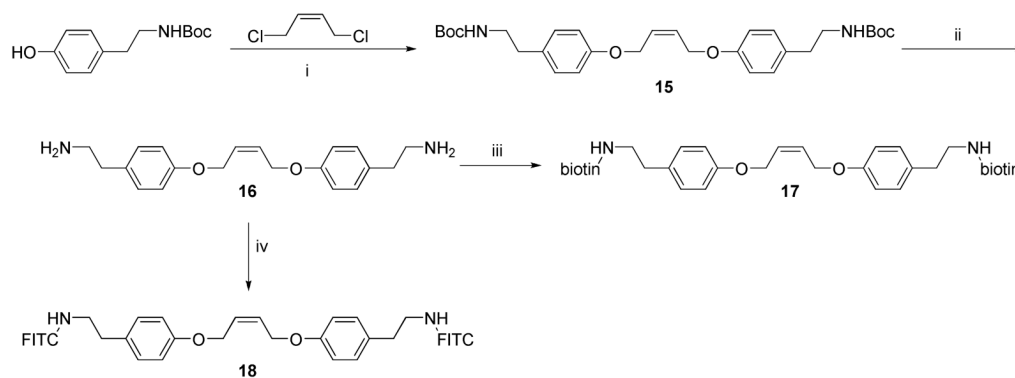


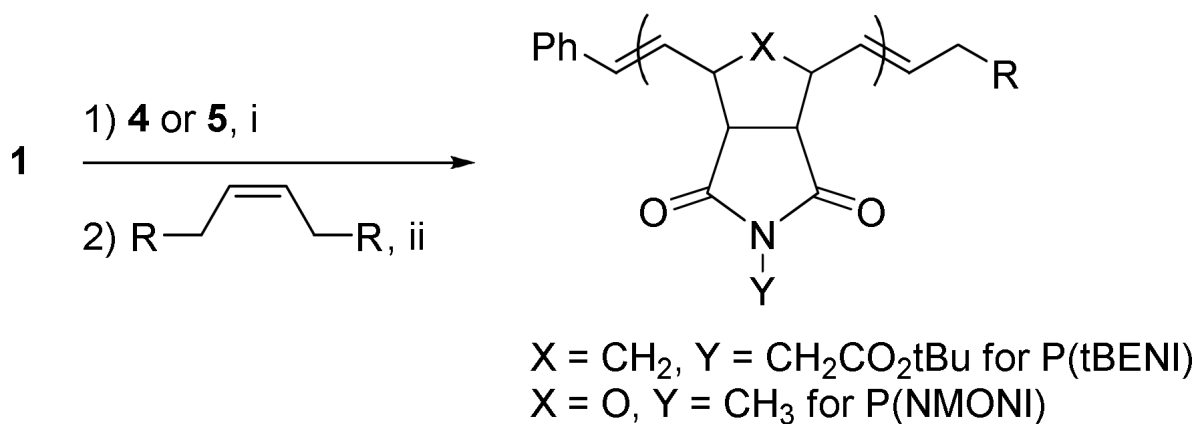
Figure 2.
Monomers (**4** and **5**) and previously reported TAs (**6** and **7**) used in this study.

**Scheme 1.**

Synthesis of Several Functionalized Internal *cis*-Olefins for Poly(oxa)norbornene End-Functionalization.^a

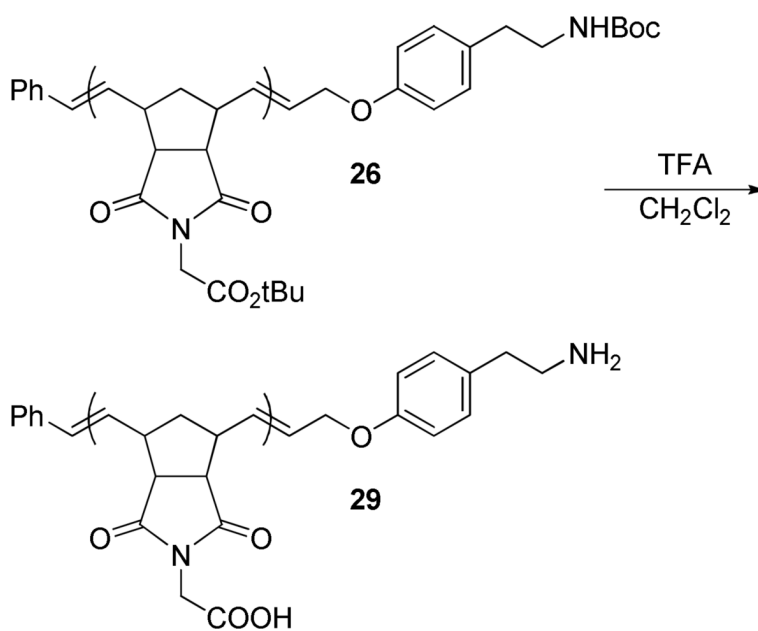
^aReagents and conditions: (i) $\text{I}(\text{O})(\text{OH})_5$, *p*-dioxane/ H_2O , 0 °C to rt; (ii) Jones reagent, acetone, 0 °C to rt; (iii) N-hydroxysuccinimide, EDC, DPTS, CH_2Cl_2 , rt; (iv) NaBH_4 , $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{EtOH}$, 0 °C to rt; (v) CBr_4 , PPh_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C to rt; (vi) KSac , DMF, 65 °C.

**Scheme 2.**Synthesis of NHBoc, FITC, and Biotin-Containing TAs.^a^aReagents and conditions: (i) K₂CO₃, DMF, 90 °C; (ii) TFA, CH₂Cl₂, rt; (iii) biotin, EDC, DPTS, DMF, rt; (iv) FITC, DMF, rt.

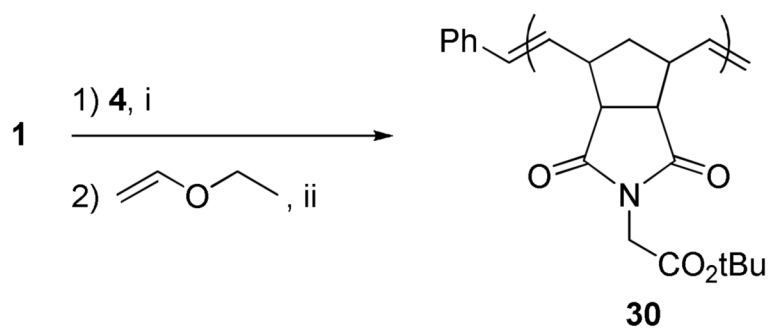
**Scheme 3.**

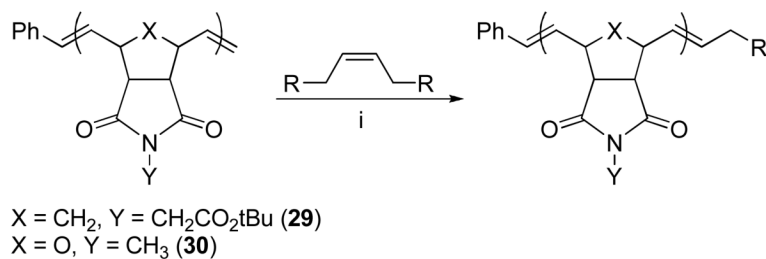
End-functionalization of P(tBENI) or P(NMONI) using the direct end-capping method.^a

^aReagents and conditions: (i) CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 3 min; (ii) CH_2Cl_2 or MeOH, rt, 6 h.



Scheme 4.
Removal of Boc and *tert*-Butyl Ester Groups to Afford Amine-Terminated Polynorbornene.

**Scheme 5.**Synthesis of methylene-capped P(tBENI).^a^aReagents and conditions: (i) CH₂Cl₂, 3 min, rt; (ii) rt, 15 min.

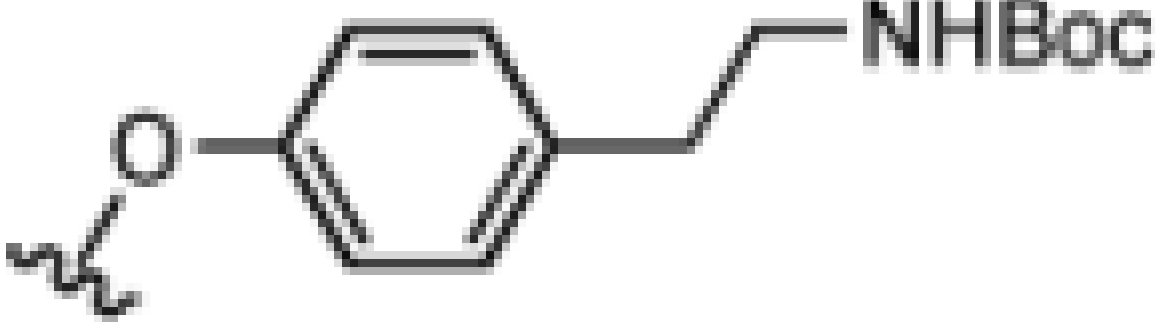
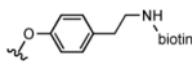
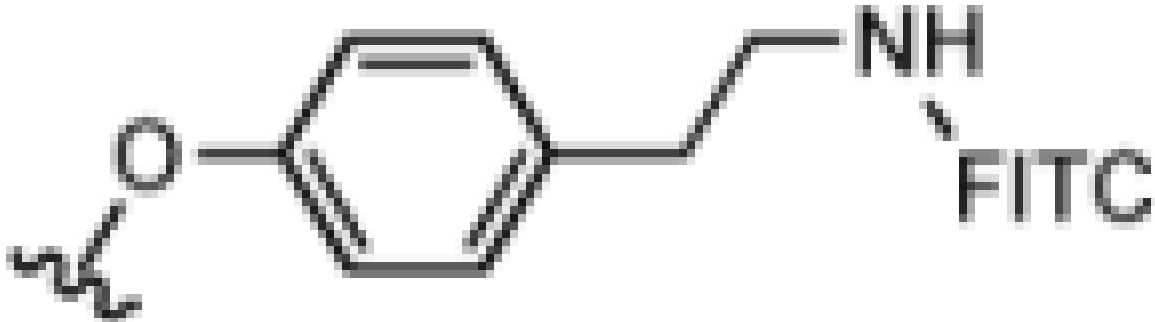
**Scheme 6.**

End-functionalization of P(tBENI) or P(NMONI) using cross metathesis

^aReagents and conditions: (i) catalyst **3** (50 mol% relative to polymer), toluene or toluene/MeOH, 40 °C, 12 h.

Table 1

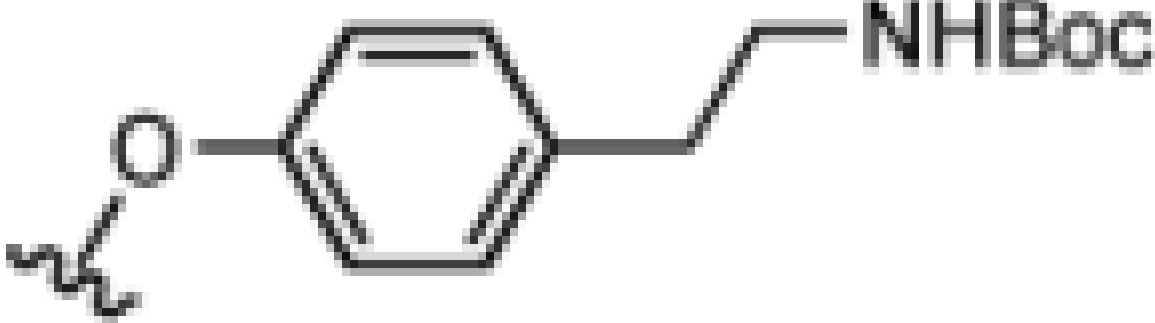
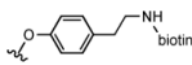
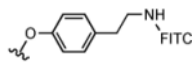
End-capping Efficiency of P(tBENI) or P(NMONI) Polymers using the Direct End-Capping Method.

Product	TA	R =	%
19	6	OAc	
20	7	OC(O)C(CH ₃) ₂ Br	
21	9	CH ₂ C(O)H	
22	11	CH ₂ C(O)NHS	
23	12	CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	
24	13	CH ₂ CH ₂ Br	
25	14	CH ₂ CH ₂ SAc	
26	15		
27	17		
28	18		

^aEfficiency determined from the ¹H NMR integral ratio of the phenyl end group protons derived from catalyst **1** to the newly-installed end group protons.

Table 2

End-capping Efficiency of P(tBENI) or P(NMONI) Polymers using Cross Metathesis

Product	TA	R =	%
31	6	OAc	
32	7	OC(O)C(CH ₃) ₂ Br	
33	9	CH ₂ C(O)H	
34	11	CH ₂ C(O)NHS	
35	12	CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	
36	13	CH ₂ CH ₂ Br	
37	14	CH ₂ CH ₂ SAc	
38	15		
39	17		
40	18		

^a Efficiency determined from the ¹H NMR integral ratio of the phenyl end group protons derived from catalyst **1** to the newly-installed end group protons.